

BOOKS FOR SUMMER  
SCHOOLS.  
READING BOOKS.

*Book for Reading and Spelling.*  
and Mr. Worcester's Primer are aware of  
understanding those usually "dry subjects" in-  
stead of them it is sufficient to say that the  
same simple and attractive character as

*for Reading and Spelling*, with simple  
for avoiding common errors.  
plan of this book; it is just such a one as  
it will be adopted in every school in the  
young Gentlemen.

*some for Primary Schools.*  
ditions have been made in the present edi-  
request of the Committee for Primary  
in consequence, it has been adopted by  
mittee, as the common reading book in

*Grammar, with Progressive Exercises*  
Front.  
by the Boston Association of Instru-  
Author, as follows:—

Benj. Kingsbury, Jr., Editor.  
David H. Eln, Agent.

*with copperplate engravings.*—This  
and popular introduction to the study of

*Arithmetic.*—Peter Parley's method of teach-  
ing.—This work is on a plan at once  
other natural. It consists of a series of  
engravings, illustrating scenes, sports,  
in childhood. The engravings are ac-  
cidents, and explanations, and these  
of simple questions in arithmetic, which

*Blake, author of several popular School*  
Books, Boston.]

*Parley's Arithmetic* is to combine instruction  
a attempt to do this has been successfully  
in my opinion, is well adapted to the use  
and in schools. It is one of the best  
have seen.

*M. D. author of several valuable works,*  
Plymouth.]

*Peter Parley's Arithmetic* is with  
express my decided opinion in favor of its  
instruction of young children in the audi-  
author's simple mode of teaching, by  
appropriate cuts, is admirably calcula-  
minded to a knowledge of the subject.

*Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary,*  
Exeter, N. H.]

not had the benefit of Parley's Arithmetic  
have never seen any thing, having the  
half so attractive. Children will have  
it, if they have the good fortune to begin

from a very large number of Teachers.  
book, might be added, as well as numerous  
of the best periodicals, would the length of  
at year of its publication, more than 15,000  
Copies furnished for examination by the

*REVIEWER'S HISTORY.*  
of History, or HISTORY on the Basis of Ge-  
ology, the countries of the Western Hemis-  
gravings from original designs, and sixteen  
sections of the United States, and the va-  
rious Western Hemispheres, executed in the  
on steel plates. By the author of Peter

*Parley's History, &c.*—This is truly an excel-  
lent work, and we think it new, and of great  
value. It is filled with ideas instead of dates,  
and this book three months in his own way,  
better knowledge of the history and geogra-  
phy than is often acquired by spending three  
operation of committing to memory "prae-  
some treatises in common use."—*Boston*

*of History*, (comprising the countries of  
the world, with many engravings, and sixteen  
of the different countries. By the author  
of History.

*ever been a work of the kind received*  
and so quickly and so extensively adopted  
Parley's First Book of History. The other  
one attractive and entertaining manner,  
and an opportunity of seeing the world, as  
it is, as it always heretofore been.

*ARLES J. HENDEE*, (successor to Car-  
roll and for sale by the booksellers and traders  
June 1.

*TRUSSES.*  
informs the public that he has removed his place  
of business where he resides, No. 302 Washington  
on Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up rear.

will enable him to be in constant atten-  
more than eighteen years past been ex-  
cure and making use of these instru-  
ments several hundred to persons within  
and an opportunity of seeing the world, as  
it is, as it always heretofore been.

*WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.*  
The undersigned, committee of examination appointed  
by the trustees, visitors and faculty of the Wesleyan Uni-  
versity, met in the chapel of the college, in Middletown,  
Conn., on the 7th of July, 1836, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—  
They immediately entered upon the performance of their  
duty, and continued the examination of the several classes  
from day to day until the whole were completed. Their  
entire report in all its minutiae of detail, has been  
made before the faculty, and they have been highly grati-  
fied that there are so few exceptions to the improve-  
ment and diligence of all the students, as apparent in  
this examination. The senior class, fifteen in number,  
who have been recommended to the Board for the Bache-  
lors degree, have acquitted themselves in all the depart-  
ments, in a manner truly creditable to their attainments  
and scholarship, and secured the unanimous and unquali-  
fied approbation of the faculty and the committee.

In connection with the immediate duties of their ap-  
pointment, the committee believe it to be their duty be-  
fore they separate, thus publicly to express their high  
estimation of the present faculty of the Wesleyan Uni-  
versity, and recommend this institution of learning to the  
friends of a thorough and practical education, as every  
way worthy of their confidence and patronage. Apart  
from the acknowledged ability of the several professors,  
this University is inferior to none in the country, in the  
provincial healthfulness of its location, the eligible site  
of the college buildings, the high moral character of the  
inhabitants of the city and vicinity, and in the ample fa-  
cilities afforded for the several departments, by apparatus,  
library, and mineralogical cabinet. The Rev. President  
Fisk, whose return from Europe is expected in October,  
has made very valuable additions to the library, by a  
large number of French and German standard works,  
which could not be obtained in this country. These, togeth-  
er with a splendid and extensive apparatus for electricity  
and electro-magnetism, and one of the largest and most  
improved telescopes ever imported, have already arrived,  
and are now employed in the several departments of the  
faculty and students; and on the return of the President,  
still more extensive additions of useful instruments, books,  
and geological specimens, may be expected. In this re-  
spect, the University will, therefore, present additional  
attractions to students who desire to secure a thorough  
and practical education.

The acting President, Professor A. W. Smith, on whom  
the government and discipline of the college has devolved,  
during the temporary absence of the Rev. Dr. Fisk, has  
fully maintained the character heretofore acquired by this  
institution for the preservation of good order, and the pro-  
tection of good morals among the students, and the uni-  
formly correct deportment of the present class, which  
exceeds in number that of any former session, calls for  
the warmest approval of the committee.

That the present faculty are all men of decided piety,  
and a majority of the students consistent professors of re-  
ligion, may be considered a sure guaranty of the religious  
influence pervading the institution; and the solemnity  
which mark the morning and evening devotions, when  
all are assembled in the chapel for the purpose, demon-  
strates that a healthy tone of Christian sentiment prevails  
among the entire class. In this respect the committee

to be particular to write the names of sub-  
scribers of the post office to which papers are  
sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and  
complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK  
TIES, and such articles as are usually  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If pay-  
ment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00  
for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publica-  
tion, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid  
\$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in ad-  
vance, accounts of reviews, and other matters  
must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of sub-  
scribers of the post office to which papers are  
sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and  
complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK  
TIES, and such articles as are usually  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If pay-  
ment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00  
for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publica-  
tion, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid  
\$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in ad-  
vance, accounts of reviews, and other matters  
must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of sub-  
scribers of the post office to which papers are  
sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and  
complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK  
TIES, and such articles as are usually  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If pay-  
ment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00  
for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publica-  
tion, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid  
\$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in ad-  
vance, accounts of reviews, and other matters  
must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of sub-  
scribers of the post office to which papers are  
sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and  
complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK  
TIES, and such articles as are usually  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If pay-  
ment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00  
for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publica-  
tion, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid  
\$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in ad-  
vance, accounts of reviews, and other matters  
must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of sub-  
scribers of the post office to which papers are  
sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and  
complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK  
TIES, and such articles as are usually  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If pay-  
ment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00  
for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

## ZION'S



## HERALD.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. VII. No. 39.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1836.

Whole No. 356.

Office No. 19 Washington St.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, JR., EDITOR.

David H. Eln, Agent.

## ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1836.

**FRIVOLOUS EXCUSES.**—What frivolous excuses men make, for neglecting the salvation of their souls. Our Saviour has forcibly illustrated this in his parable of the "great supper." How cutting is the reproof he conveys, and how applicable to the present day.

"And they all with one consent began to make excuse. The first said unto him, I have bought a piece of ground, and I must go and see it: I pray thee have me excused. And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them: I pray thee have me excused. And another said, I have married a wife; and therefore I cannot come."

Thus do men, in the most thoughtless and trifling manner, turn away from the invitations of the gospel of peace. Thus do they by the most insignificant excuses, shut themselves out of the kingdom of heaven, and make their own destruction sure.

Reader! if you belong to this class, no longer let your conduct be such as fills both heaven and hell with amazement. No longer heap up to yourself wrath against the day of wrath; but listen to the voice of mercy—fly to the Saviour, the sinner's only hope—

"Accept the offered grace to-day,  
Nor lose the blessing by delay;  
Believe—and take the promised rest;  
Obey—and be forever blest."

**SUPPORT OF POPERY IN FRANCE.**—We learn from a writer in the Boston Recorder, that the government of France, has appropriated from its treasury, for the support of the Roman Catholic worship for 1837, the sum of \$3,389,362! and for the Protestant worship, \$1,068,575. Previous to the revolution of 1789, the sum given to support the Catholic worship, was upward of four times more than the present sum.—

"We the people of England," said the two titlors in their address to Parliament, "do petition," &c. We were reminded of this boastful, by the following letter from an insignificant Post-Master of an insignificant village, in the noblest State of Mississippi, to the publishers of the Cincinnati Journal and Luminary.

*Pontotoc, (Miss.) May 19, 1836.*  
**MESSES. CHESTER & BARNES:**  
Sirs—At the particular desire of Mr. Camden and Mr. Stegall, I have to request that you no longer send to this office your paper, the "Cincinnati Journal and Western Luminary," as the sentiments expressed in that paper on a certain subject, are not congenial to Southern feelings; and consequently this office cannot, and will not be the medium through which such sentiments may be circulated in this quarter. Your compliance with this request will save some trouble, as I shall deem it in future my duty to destroy any numbers of your paper which may come to this office. Your obt servant,  
Wm. D. Lusher,  
Postmaster at Pontotoc.

And so, upon the same principle, Mr. Wm. D. Lusher, Postmaster at Pontotoc, "will exclude every paper which advocates any sentiments 'not congenial to Southern feeling,'" we presume. What a glorious country we live in!

**WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.**  
The undersigned, committee of examination appointed by the trustees, visitors and faculty of the Wesleyan University, met in the chapel of the college, in Middletown, Conn., on the 7th of July, 1836, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—They immediately entered upon the performance of their duty, and continued the examination of the several classes from day to day until the whole were completed. Their entire report in all its minutiae of detail, has been made before the faculty, and they have been highly gratified that there are so few exceptions to the improvement and diligence of all the students, as apparent in this examination. The senior class, fifteen in number, who have been recommended to the Board for the Bachelors degree, have acquitted themselves in all the departments, in a manner truly creditable to their attainments and scholarship, and secured the unanimous and unqualified approbation of the faculty and the committee.

In connection with the immediate duties of their appointment, the committee believe it to be their duty before they separate, thus publicly to express their high estimation of the present faculty of the Wesleyan University, and recommend this institution of learning to the friends of a thorough and practical education, as every way worthy of their confidence and patronage. Apart from the acknowledged ability of the several professors, this University is inferior to none in the country, in the provincial healthfulness of its location, the eligible site of the college buildings, the high moral character of the inhabitants of the city and vicinity, and in the ample facilities afforded for the several departments, by apparatus, library, and mineralogical cabinet. The Rev. President Fisk, whose return from Europe is expected in October, has made very valuable additions to the library, by a large number of French and German standard works, which could not be obtained in this country. These, together with a splendid and extensive apparatus for electricity and electro-magnetism, and one of the largest and most improved telescopes ever imported, have already arrived, and are now employed in the several departments of the faculty and students; and on the return of the President, still more extensive additions of useful instruments, books, and geological specimens, may be expected. In this respect, the University will, therefore, present additional attractions to students who desire to secure a thorough and practical education.

The acting President, Professor A. W. Smith, on whom the government and discipline of the college has devolved, during the temporary absence of the Rev. Dr. Fisk, has fully maintained the character heretofore acquired by this institution for the preservation of good order, and the protection of good morals among the students, and the uniformly correct deportment of the present class, which exceeds in number that of any former session, calls for the warmest approval of the committee.

That the present faculty are all men of decided piety, and a majority of the students consistent professors of religion, may be considered a sure guaranty of the religious influence pervading the institution; and the solemnity which mark the morning and evening devotions, when all are assembled in the chapel for the purpose, demonstrates that a healthy tone of Christian sentiment prevails among the entire class. In this respect the committee

to be particular to write the names of subscribers of the post office to which papers are sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK TIES, and such articles as are usually Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If payment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00 for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publication, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid \$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in advance, accounts of reviews, and other matters must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of subscribers of the post office to which papers are sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK TIES, and such articles as are usually Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If payment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00 for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publication, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid \$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in advance, accounts of reviews, and other matters must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of subscribers of the post office to which papers are sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK TIES, and such articles as are usually Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If payment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00 for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publication, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid \$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in advance, accounts of reviews, and other matters must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of subscribers of the post office to which papers are sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK TIES, and such articles as are usually Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If payment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00 for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publication, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid \$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in advance, accounts of reviews, and other matters must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of subscribers of the post office to which papers are sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK TIES, and such articles as are usually Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

*S OF THE HERALD.*  
is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum,  
in advance from the time of subscribing. If payment for this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$5.00 for the year.  
discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

ing preachers in the New England, Maine,  
and Conference are authorized agents, to  
be made.

ications on business, or designed for publication, to BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., post paid \$10.00, or five subscribers, \$20.00, in advance, accounts of reviews, and other matters must be accompanied with the names of the

to be particular to write the names of subscribers of the post office to which papers are sent, so that there can be no misunderstanding

OSIAH S. GALE,  
2 doors from Howard-st., Boston,  
at wholesale and retail, an extensive and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, NECK TIES, and such articles as are usually Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

*Very description of*  
*AND JOB PRINTING*  
NEATLY DONE AT  
HERALD OFFICE.

take great pleasure in expressing the high gratification they have received at the present visitation.

The steadily increasing prosperity of the University, as seen in the augmented number of students at each succeeding session, and in the good scholarship of the successive graduates, some of whom, thus early in its history, already fill most important and honorable stations in various parts of our country, must be gratifying to its numerous friends. And the committee are happy to learn that the most encouraging prospects of a still larger class, who will enter college at the approaching commencement, give evidence that the institution is becoming appreciated, not only in our own vicinity, but in various and distant portions of our country.

In conclusion, the committee would record their full persuasion that the Wesleyan University will continue to prosper and flourish, and if the denomination under whose special patronage it has been instituted, shall continue to extend to it a fostering hand and liberal benefactions, it will prove an honor to the Church, and a blessing to the nation and the world. They therefore earnestly solicit in its behalf the patronage, the liberality, and the prayers of its friends.

GABRIEL P. DISOWAY, of New York,  
SMITH PYNE, Pastor of Christ Church  
in Middletown,  
JOHN COOKSEN, Pastor of Baptist Church  
in Middletown,  
WM. H. SHAILER, of New York,  
DAVID M. REESE, of New York,  
ELIAS BROWN, of Mystic, Conn.,  
Examining Committee.

The present Faculty are as follows, viz.:—  
REV. WILBUR FISK, S. T. D., President, and Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres.  
AUGUSTUS W. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Acting President.  
REV. DANIEL D. WHEEDON, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Litera ure.  
REV. JACOB F. HUBER, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.  
REV. JOSEPH HOLMICH, A. M., Assistant Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres.  
JOHN JOHNSTON, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and Lecturer in Natural Science.

**FOR ZION'S HERALD.**  
**CLASS LEADERS.**

The duties of a class leader are of no trifling importance. It is for him to watch for souls; and while others look to him for counsel, comfort, and admonition, he himself must be led, counselled, and comforted by the Holy Spirit, else all his efforts will be vain. Unless he has a love for souls, unless he knows how to weep with those that weep, and to rejoice in others' joy;—unless, indeed, he is filled with the meek and amiable spirit of his Lord and Master, he will find his duties irksome to himself and unprofitable to his charge.

A class leader should be a pattern of piety—he should live so near to God as to say to his class by his example, "follow me as I follow Christ;"—he should be the confidential friend of each member of his class. Not only should he feel deeply concerned for their spiritual improvement, but their health, their temporal comforts, and the trials to which they are called in life, should engage his thoughts. It should be his endeavor to study human nature in the light of the Bible—to understand the operations of the Spirit upon the hearts of believers.

HE SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE CONSTITUTIONAL PECULIARITIES OF ALL HIS MEMBERS. His mind should be stored with the doctrines and duties which the Bible inculcates, and should be familiar with the rich promises of God's Word, and study to apply them to the edification and comfort of God's people.

We might enlarge upon the duties of a class leader,—we might show that all this devotion to his calling, and more, is incumbent on him, and without it, neither he nor his class will prosper;—we might show that the want of this devotion to the welfare of his class is a sufficient solution to the complaint so often made, that "the members do not attend class." Let but a leader convince each member of his class that he loves them—that he ardently desires their present and eternal happiness—let him prepare his mind by prayer and study, to profit his class when he shall meet them, and with Christian kindness look after the delinquents, and admonish the unwary, and we venture to say there will seldom be cause to complain that members stay away from class though indifference.

[The above thoughts we commend to the consideration of all class leaders, and all who expect hereafter to be such. The office is an important one—very important. To the sentences which we have published in italics and small capitals would we especially invite attention.—*Es.*]

**FOR ZION'S HERALD.**  
**PUBLIC WORSRIP.**

BROTHER K.—I was sorry to learn from a relative from New York state a few days since, that the Methodists had a house in the large village in which he lived, but no stated ministry. I believe they will be nothing more than a temporary denomination where this is the practice, and I am grieved to think it has prevailed in many places.

Our denomination can never gain the respect of a community, until they will allow a minister to stay long enough with them, at least, to get acquainted with the church members; and if General Conference would as tenaciously adhere to some other "ancient landmarks" as to that of slitting our young ministers about every year, I for one layman, should be better satisfied.

I am strongly opposed to a settled ministry for more than four years, and I think there would be no danger of trying it for that time. Then the preacher would have just about time enough to get things in a good train. The financial affairs of the churches would be twice as well taken care of, and he would have the happy privilege of enjoying for two years, the advantages of a "better currency," which it takes just about two of the first years to establish. But if another, and perhaps a negligent

successor is to immediately succeed him, there is but little to induce him to attempt the reform.

Now, one of two things must be done, or financial affairs with us will always be neglected. It must be distinctly understood that the laymen shall take the whole responsibility in this matter, or we must give the preacher in charge, time to do something himself.

There is, however, one thing of more importance to us than a four year station; that is, regular preaching on the Sabbath in all our churches, whether it be by a local or itinerant minister. I have lived in places where irregularities that I name, were practiced, and have seen their consequences. "Loss and gain" is written on every such place, but "net increase," very seldom



## NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DEAR BROTHER—I find myself once more at conference, and it is truly an occasion of gratitude to my heavenly Father, that I and so many of my brethren are yet alive, and are permitted to see each other's faces, and shake the friendly hand. We have, however, but little time to indulge in the luxury of enjoying each other's society. To transact the business of the Church have we come up here. In that business have we thus far been diligently employed. As the first part of the session is taken up with the examination of characters, there has but little occurred of special and general interest. We have, however, some items of interest. Among them is the case of brother B. C. Phelps. This brother has been two years on trial, but does not make his appearance among us. Where is he? Don't be frightened at this question, brother Kingsbury, he is doing well. He is a missionary on board a whale ship bound to the Indian Ocean! It is said the master of the ship was very anxious to have him go; he can labor with the seamen on board. In that ocean they have many calms; frequently several vessels lie near each other, and they can come together and have preaching. His preaching there may have many circumstances in its favor. He has gone unvisited by the Church, as to the things of this world, but he prays he will share largely in her sympathies and her prayers. He has gone with nothing but the love of souls to constrain him, and will not Heaven speed him on his way? What a prospect has he before him! and what an event may this yet be in the history of missions! This spark emitted from the heavenly steel, may fly to its destined place, gathering magnitude and brightness in its course, and yet be the means of making that dark place a sea of moral brightness and glory.

This afternoon we had a session, at which a committee on Peace reported some important resolutions, which are to be furnished for publication in the Herald. The Rev. Mr. Wright, Agent of the American Peace Society, was present and made some remarks. His very appearance indicates that his soul is in the work. If a man's sentiments are to have any influence upon his life, it is highly important that peace principles be widely disseminated at the present day.

## MONDAY, JULY 18.

Saturday evening was the anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society. The meeting was interesting. I expect some account of it will be furnished you by the Secretary of the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Bangs preached yesterday forenoon at the Wesley Chapel, and Rev. Dr. Olin in the afternoon. Professor Olin's sermon was on "Christian union." I had not the pleasure of hearing it, but believe it was universally admired. The Conference has requested it for publication.

Brethren Benj. M. Walker, Apollon Hale, William Gordon, Richard Livesey, Abel Stevens, John D. Bridge, David Todd, Danl. K. Bantier, Ezra Withey and David Patten, Jr. were ordained Travelling Deacons. Brethren Simon Sleep, David Mason, George May, and William Bates were ordained Local Deacons. Brethren Jonathan Cady, Otis Wilder, Saml. Palmer, Thos. W. Gile, John Bailey, and Wm. Smith were ordained Travelling Elders.

In the evening our missionary meeting was exceedingly powerful and interesting. Two brethren, Leslie and Hawks, offered themselves as laborers in the missionary field. A particular account of this, with the anniversary meeting of the Missionary Education Society will be furnished you by Mr. Hale.

The Conference have passed many resolutions, and adopted many reports, which are to be furnished you for publication.

Yours, &amp;c.

## REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS.

OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, Presented to the New England Conference, at its session in Springfield, Mass., held July 13th, 1836, and unanimously adopted by that body.

The Committee on Education are happy, in the discharge of their official duties, to be able to report that the educational institutions which pertain to the supervision of this body, jointly with adjacent conferences, are in a state of, perhaps, unprecedented prosperity.

The one more immediately under its patronage is the WESLEYAN ACADEMY, at Wilbraham, Mass. This Seminary is venerable in the regards of our Church, as the eldest among its literary institutions, being the first which was successfully established after the destruction of the Cokesbury College. It was originally situated in New Market, N. H., whence it was transferred, in 1825, to its present highly eligible location, since which time it has been progressing with a steady and most gratifying prosperity.

Communications which have been made to the Committee, exhibit its present condition as auspicious beyond what it has been in any preceding period in its history. Its popularity is unrivalled by any similar institution in the country, and this popularity is constantly extending, by the dispersion through the land, of numerous examples of that thorough and practical discipline which has ever distinguished the instructions of this school. It possesses an efficiently constituted Faculty, together with a well selected library and adequate apparatus. Its funds, vested in various kinds of stock, amount to between \$25,000 and \$30,000, and its income about equals its expenditure. Under such favorable circumstances, it could not be otherwise than that this institution should attract around itself the interest and patronage of the public.—Such has been the influx of students, that it has been embarrassed to find room for their accommodation. We are happy to learn that the Trustees are considering measures to supply this deficiency.

The Committee take grateful satisfaction in tracing the moral tendency of this Academy during the number of years that have elapsed since its origin. The fervent prayers and holy sympathies which from the laying of the corner-stone until it rose to its completion, and through the subsequent years of its history, have gathered around it from hundreds of hearts, many of which, and those among its most liberal patrons, are now cold in the grave, have not been wasted to the winds, but have rendered it at once a fountain of intelligence and a well-spring of spiritual life, whence have emanated in blended streams, more or less over the whole extent of the land, the influences of salutary knowledge and the purer efficacy of the truth as it is in Jesus. It may be safely asserted, that no similar institution has sent out a more beneficial and wide-spread influence on the community. Its pupils are scattered into every section of the United States; many are in the British possessions, some in the isles of the sea, and some in Europe. Large numbers of the members of our Northern Conferences, and some of the Middle and Southern ones have gone forth from under its parental care. It has supplied to the West and South many of their most successful teachers. A number likewise have become missionaries of the Word, a number have entered the different vocations of professional life, some are principals and instructors in our more northern academies, while all the Faculty which now conducts its own instructions, save one, have been its pupils.

During the past year extensive religious interest has prevailed in the school, and many have been converted to God.

We cannot but congratulate the Church on the possession of such a valuable means for the education of youth, and commend it still to its affectionate interest and fervent prayers. The institution has been eminently distinguished for its success in female education, and the large number of females that resort to it, has suggested to the Committee the propriety of recommending that measures be taken to establish somewhere within the Conference a Female Boarding Academy. The Committee cannot conclude their notice of this school, without first recommending that the Conference, by a committee or otherwise, suggest to the Trustees to adopt such measures as shall afford greater facilities for the education of the children of preachers. The zealous interest with which the members of this Conference have fostered the school, as well as the pecuniary assistance which they have rendered it,—efforts to which it is indebted, to some extent, for its success,—will no doubt commend such a consideration to the attention of the Trustees.

The next institution to which the attention of the Committee has been directed, and respecting which they have received communications, is the WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, at Middletown, Conn. These communications exhibit it to be in a state of rapidly progressing prosperity. Though still in its infant years, it promises, under the continued sympathies, which have hitherto been bestowed upon it by our people, soon to attain that maturity of character and commanding reputation which years alone have sufficed to procure for many of its sister institutions. The high appreciation and extensive desire for education, which distinguish all classes of the present age, together with the large amount of spirited and enterprising juvenile population included in our extended connection, are circumstances highly favorable to the rapid growth and early maturity of our literary institutions, and which render it unnecessary that in testing the success of such an undertaking, we should, like preceding institutions, await the result of an experiment protracted through years, if not generations. The Wesleyan University has already furnished a demonstration of this remark. The number of students who have, at the present early period of its history, resorted to it, has been so large that all the room which it can conveniently afford has been occupied, and the Trustees have been compelled to adopt measures for the erection of an additional building. The contemplated building will be 150 by 50 feet, and four stories high. The probable expense will be from 25,000 to \$30,000. The annual expenditure has heretofore exceeded the annual income by about \$2,000. It is expected, however, that the additional building about to be erected, will, by furnishing accommodation for a much larger number of students, raise the receipts for instruction sufficiently to meet the deficit. For the expense of this new edifice, the Trustees are dependent upon the liberality of the people; they cannot, however, from the growing interest felt among us for education, doubt that it will be promptly provided.

At the last session of this body, the Rev. J. Lindsey was appointed an Agent to solicit donations for the University. The Committee are happy to report that his efforts have succeeded in raising the sum of about \$10,000, which, considering the unexpected demands that have been made during the same year, on the liberality of our people, exceeds what could have been anticipated. It is urgently recommended that the appointment of the Agent be continued the ensuing year.

The President of the college has since the last Conference visited Europe, for the purpose of procuring additional apparatus. About \$5,000 have been thus expended, and the purchases, which have arrived at the University, furnish it with some of the best instruments for experimental illustration, that are to be found in any similar institution in the country. The University provides for the study of the English sciences as a distinct course. Convenience is thus afforded to many who either have not the disposition or the means for the prosecution of the entire course, but who desire to extend their acquisition in English studies farther than the provisions of secondary academies will allow. The rapid growth of this young and spirited institution, together with the eminent ability of its Faculty, and the zeal for its welfare that is increasingly pervading the Church, are considerations which excite the most sanguine hopes of its future prosperity.

From the brief view which we have above spread before the attention of Conference, of the two institutions which come particularly under the notice of the Committee, the most flattering conclusions may be drawn of the interest of our people for the numerous cause of education, their readiness and liberality in sustaining any well directed endeavor in behalf of that cause, and the absence of that indifference, the imputation of which has been so often and so perniciouly reiterated against us. We cannot, however, but recommend an active continuance of their patronage for these institutions. The zeal, already so prompt, has not yet reached its full measure. Our young and beloved University urgently demands still more competent endowments, and we would earnestly bespeak the liberality of its friends in their contributions to the Agent who shall apply to them in its behalf the ensuing year.

Though the preceding observations represent the interest of our Church for the cause of education, as by no means low, but as rapidly advancing, yet it may be unhesitatingly remarked that the true conception of our responsibility to God and to the world, in this respect, has never yet dawned on the public mind of our numerous people. The responsibility both of the moral and mental illumination of the vast population of this great nation, rests chiefly on the Christian church. Its members have, as a general thing, assumed it to themselves by erecting and controlling its institutions of learning, and having commenced the work, the public have tacitly assigned it over to them. Our own church includes a more numerous membership than any other Christian denomination in the land; of course, therefore, our ratio of the responsibility is greater than that of any other. But have we actually accomplished our proportion of this great work—a work that involves in itself all the civil, the social, and the religious interests of this mighty nation? Have we even discharged a moiety of that responsibility? Have we not fallen short of what others of less numbers have done? There are circumstances indeed that palliate our neglect, but yet there is room for humiliation, and inducement to make up the deficiency of the past by diligence in future.

Beside, our responsibility is much augmented by the circumstances of that class of the community in respect to which God has honored us, as we conceive, with peculiar care. While Methodism has carried its blessings, in many instances, to the homes and the hearts of the wealthy and intelligent, it has been its glorious though lowly honor, like the ministry of the apostles, to take up its residence in the habitation of the poor man. It has gathered his children into its Sabbath schools, it has erected its humble temples in the neighborhood of his dwelling and his workshop, and has furnished him with a practical and zealous ministry, adapted to his understanding, and congenial with his honest prejudices.

In every community this part of the population is the most numerous, in many respects the most important; and therefore those who exert the most influence over it are peculiarly amenable to the public. It is in this lower stratum of society that the dregs of popular corruption generally settle, and too frequently drift that descend from the strata above. Here then ought religious influence to exert its most purifying energy, and no religious sect of the nation has greater facilities for a wholesome action on this part of our community, than our own church.

The popular classes of our republic are exposed at the present crisis to powerful agents of corruption. Infidelity in its absolute form, is no longer, as it has been in the eastern hemisphere, a matter of metaphysical speculation for the cloister of the learned, but a matter of appalling practical influence even on the lowliest grades of life among us. Any one who is conversant with this class of our fellow citizens in our most populous cities, must have been struck with its prevalence among them. Popery likewise, though no doubt much exaggerated in the fears of many, is nevertheless a serious danger, besetting this most useful portion of our community. Its strength is constantly augmented by unparalleled and almost incredible emigrations, and it has selected as the sphere of its action, the newly settled sections of the country, where it is attempting to assimilate the yet forming opinions of the people to its own dark errors and corrupt morality. But let the Christianity of the nation exert itself diligently in providing institutions of intellectual and moral improvement proportionately with the growth of our population—let it bring its own sanctified power, together with that of popular intelligence, into contest with those workings of corruption, and it will be able not only to neutralize them, but to rescue those who are their unhappy victims. With competent provision of this kind, we know not but that our own Church is to be one of the instruments of the prophetic overthrow of Antichrist, and the plains and valleys of our land the sepulchres where its last vestiges are to be interred.

The Committee are gratified to know that the usefulness of education, as an auxiliary to the Gospel, is constantly being more and more appreciated by the members and friends of our church. Our literary institutions are identified with the future well-being of our cause. Both its internal efficiency and its external influence will, under God, measurably depend in the future, upon their successful operation. The youthful intellect of the nation does and will demand education. The demand is interestingly characteristic of the period in which we live; and if properly answered, if the streams that are to quench this wide-spread intellectual thirst are rendered refreshing and healthful by infusing the purifying influence of religion into their very fountains, like the streams that gushed from the smitten rock in the wilderness, they flow from the fountains of life in the Rock of ages, then the education of this country, instead of being perverted to an instrument of infidelity, or a means of investing public vice or personal immorality with the fascinations of refinement and elegance, will only swell still wider the influences of the Gospel of salvation at home, and through the channels of our intercourse abroad, aid in diffusing spiritual health and life more or less among all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and people. While, therefore, we trench ourselves in all other positions from which to attack the hosts of the enemy, let us not neglect this important one, which, though it be not the chief rampart of our strength, is nevertheless one of its indispensable abutments in the present crisis of things—an all important redoubt, most exposed to attack, most easily reduced from our control, and therefore most effectually used against us when so reduced, and therefore most carefully to be protected. And while our liberality is extended to these institutions for their special endowment, let us recollect that the most important advantage of them is to avail ourselves of these endowments for the education of our youth. Let the love of knowledge be encouraged among them. Let no parents with the facilities which these institutions afford within their reach, allow their children to grow up without education, but, as among the best means of securing their happiness and usefulness, and of rendering them blessings and ornaments of the Church, send them to our literary institutions. Let the subject of education be preached upon in our pulpits, as heretofore directed by Conference, and each preacher consider it a part of his duty to encourage our youthful population to improve the provisions made for them by these institutions, and let the voice of prayer throughout the church call its benediction down upon them.

In conclusion, the Committee would submit for the adoption of Conference, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the success which has attended our literary institutions, evidence in itself the special approbation of God, and hence requires the continued exertion of our preachers and people to sustain them.

Resolved, That in view of the civil, intellectual, and moral interests derived to the community from their agency, their desirability for present and aid measures direct and powerful appeal which should be promptly met by the philanthropist and Christian.

Resolved, That we recommend to the superintendent to appoint an agent for the Wesleyan University the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we suggest to our members and friends the expediency of selecting a suitable location for a Female Boarding Academy.

Resolved, That the preachers stationed in the city of Boston, and Jacob Sleeper, Esq. and Dr. A. B. Snow be a Committee of correspondence on this subject.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken up for the "Seamen's School," in Boston, which is under the charge of Mr. Taylor; and the liberal sum of \$112 was obtained—a decisive evidence of the powerful effect of the address upon the audience. \$20 of the above amount was given by one individual—by whom is not known.



er wishes to say, that in the above report mistakes in giving too much credit to individuals and not enough to others, conscious of any, and finds the money to accounts almost exactly, notwithstanding received by him in almost every variety

J. SANBORN, Treasurer.  
July 20, 1836.  
Christian Advocate and Journal is requested.

g is the preamble, and an abstract of Sabbath School Committee, presented to Conference at its session in Springfield, 13th, 1836, which the Conference ordered by the Committee.

ee have attended to the duties assigned happy to testify to the readiness and order the returns have been made by the preaching of sixteen, all the circuits and the Conference, have made returns. The same attempt to obtain, in addition to the Sabbath School Reports, the amount of the support of its school. They several instances, to obtain this item of the preachers not expecting to render in not be generally ready, and the Committee to withhold the returns of money on them, but to suggest the propriety and providing, by order of Conference, for them to succeed reports. They also item to the propriety and importance of results, the number of those belonging to schools who had experienced religion during brought into the report.

ee hope they are not going beyond their say that, in examining these returns, it that the number of scholars might augmented, as also the number of Bible as, as the property of Sabbath Schools is mainly depends on the interest which nists for them, if we will engage perseveringly in the cause of these several appointments for the ensuing year, the next session would be able to report evidence of unusual success. And per at the noble institution of Sabbath Schools degree the hope of the church, and the Committee beg the indulgence of the other suggestion, that the labors of the Committee would be much lighter if our own, the Presiding Elders, would, as they any trouble, and as some have already count of the Sabbath Schools on their report at the last Quarterly Meeting Conference, count over to the Committee.

of the Sabbath Schools on the several dis- the whole Conference, as follows:

No. of Circuits	No. of Churches	No. of Scholars	No. of Teachers	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Bibles	No. of Libraries
121	156	182	1574	9692	23113	83	1

EDW. OTHEMAN,  
P. T. KENNY.

#### MEMBERS OF THE PREACHERS

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

EDW. OTHEMAN, P. E.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

ST. J. A. STEVENS.

South Hadley and Chicopee—E. Blake.  
Ludlow—P. Hawks.  
Ashburnham—C. Noble.  
Brookfield and Ware—Samuel Heath.  
Wales, Monson and South Wilbraham—O. Wilder.  
J. O. Dean.  
Belchertown—H. Perry.  
Savoy—Samuel Palmer.  
Colerain—J. D. Bridge.

Westford and Ashfield—Ephraim Scott, W. Gordon.  
West Farms and West Hampton—A. Niles.  
W. Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University.  
D. Patten, Principal of the Wilbraham Academy.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT—D. Dorchester, P. E.  
New London—S. J. B. Hasall.  
Norwich—S. S. Puffer.

" Falls—A. C. Wheat.  
" Land—William Livesey.  
Franklin—E. Bentsen, S. Leonard.  
Mystic—P. T. Kenney.

Buxton and Montville—F. Nutting.  
Lyme—To be supplied.  
Hebron—L. Shepard.

Chatham—D. Todd.  
Gloucester—To be supplied.  
Manchester—To be supplied.  
East Windsor—W. Ward.

Warehouse Point—J. Stoddard.  
Tolland—A. Hale.  
Stafford—L. B. Griffing, John Cadwell.  
Williamstown—Philetus Green.

Marshallfield and Bolton—B. M. Walker, L. Pierce.  
Eastford—S. Cushing.  
Thompson—Wm. Kimball.  
Plainfield—J. Ireson, Sup.

Webster—J. Cady.  
Southbridge—R. W. Allen, C. A. Carter.  
Somers—James Nichols.  
Benjamin C. Phelps, Missionary to the Whalem in the Indian Ocean.

John Lindsey, Agent for the Wesleyan University.  
NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT—D. Webb, P. E.  
New Bedford, Elm Street—S. W. Wilson.

" Fourth Street—P. Crandall.  
" Mariners' Church—E. Mudge.  
Fair Haven Village—D. K. Banister.

" Head of the River—D. K. Banister.  
Portsmouth—J. Litch.  
Westport and Little Compton—P. Crandall.  
Newport—Thomas Ely.

Middleborough and Rochester—P. Marsh.  
Falmouth—S. Hull.  
Edgartown—J. C. Noyes.  
Holmes Hole and Chilmark—J. B. Brown.

Venue—J. Lord.  
Sandwich—H. Mayo.  
Monument and Scituate—A. Holway.  
Barnstable and Yarmouthport—J. Steel, H. H. Smith.

South Yarmouth—To be supplied.  
Chatham—To be supplied.  
Harwich—E. Willard, Sup.  
Eastham—W. Emerson.

Wellfleet—B. F. Lamborn.  
Wellfleet Station—Franklin Fish.  
North Truro—T. W. Gile.  
South Truro—To be supplied.

Provincetown—F. Upham.  
Orleans—T. G. Brown.  
Wareham—Samuel Phillips.  
J. Lee, Superintendent of the Oregon Mission.

P. Sabin, transferred to the Michigan Conference.  
E. Whitney and G. W. Bates, transferred to the Maine Conference.

We present our readers, in this number, with a large amount of matter furnished by the proper officers and Committees of the New England Conference. Several other documents will yet be published by us.

The session closed at about 2 o'clock, Friday morning.

The new Editors of the Advocate and Journal have assumed their duties, and introduced themselves by a respectable salutatory. They promise to take a stand, with other religious periodicals of the day, against licentiousness of every kind. Heaven help them. The Advocate has power—directly and indirectly—over the minds of half a million. What a stupendous responsibility!

AMERICAN UNION.

The Boston Auxiliary to the American Union for the relief and improvement of the colored race, held its anniversary at the Masonic Temple on the 18th inst.

The Report informed us that the Society had employed for several months as their agent, Rev. ROBERT SPAULDING, of the New England Conference. This gentleman has labored with great zeal in their behalf.

A motion was made by the Rev. Mr. PARKER, of the New England Theological Institution, that the report be accepted. He dwelt at length upon the importance of elevating the colored people, particularly upon giving them a proper sense of the value of character.

Rev. Dr. BLACKBURN, of Illinois, presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good American citizen, by all the means in his power, to forward the education and improvement of the colored people of the United States, and thus afford them the advantage of knowing the way of eternal life, and of enjoying the privileges of a free government.

He detailed what means were in the power of Christians to effect this object. He spoke at length upon the subject of slavery, and thought we ought to appeal steadily to the consciences of slaveholders until the evil is abolished.

Dr. BECKER moved a resolution commending the society to public patronage, which he enforced very eloquently.

BISHOP WHITE.

We have the painful duty (says the U. S. Gazette,) to announce to our readers, the death of the venerable WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, and Senior of that Church in the United States, and at his death, believed to be the oldest Protestant Bishop in the world. Bishop White was born (we believe) in Maryland, on the 4th day of April, 1748, so that he is more than 88 years of age. He was a sound Whig in political principles at the time when the profession of such principles involved important considerations. He was for a long time the Chaplain of Congress, and when that body, to avoid the victorious British, removed from one place to another, Mr. White shared in its removals and its perils.

In the year 1786, Mr. White and two other Episcopal clergymen repaired to England to receive the office of Bishop. Mr. White, and we think his reverend companion also, were consecrated on the 4th of February, 1787, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York—other prelates being present.

Bishop White has consecrated every Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, excepting only the Bishop of Michigan, who has received consecration since the confinement of this venerable friend to his church.

Bishop White has been remarkable in his long life for the faithful discharge of all his duties as a citizen, not less than those of a clergyman; and if neither heat nor cold prevented his appearance in the sacred desk, so also the mutations of weather were equally inoperative to keep him from the ballot-box—from public meetings, or religious or philanthropic occasions—or even from a scene of conflagration, while he had strength to be of service to his fellow men.

The majestic form of the venerable deceased was seen until a short time before his death, in our streets, with gratification by every citizen; and the respectful salutations of all that knew him, showed how general and how deep was the respect which his long life of piety and usefulness had inspired.

The Bishop was one that seemed to connect the present generation with the great and good that had passed away, and our citizens, (we need not confine the remark to the Episcopal denomination,) our citizens felt a degree of justifiable pride in the consciousness that a man so loved and so revered, was of their number. It is not strange then, that during his last sickness, they should have inquired with eager expectancy for his health—or that at his death there should have been a general gloom; a great and good man had been taken away, and it was as if the people "should take it to heart."

Bishop White, after lingering for a few weeks, died on Sunday, July 17th, about 15 minutes before 12 o'clock, noon—retaining his mental faculties to the last moment. In the morning, several clergymen on their way to church called to see him. He inquired after their health with his usual urbanity of tone; and while surrounded by a few friends, not of his immediate family, he ceased to be of them. There was no struggle to mark the moment of his spirit's dissolution; but he passed from life as he passed through it—calm and serene, and full of edification.

SCIENTIFIC TRACTS.—The 5th No. of the present vol. is a treatise upon WATER. The whole of the tract is interesting to the general reader, but the latter part, which gives us the quality of Boston cooking water, must be especially so, to residents of this city. Our cooking water is very impure, the best of it containing sulphate, carbonate, and muriate of lime, chloride of sodium, carbonate of iron, and animal and vegetable matter. It is not an uncommon thing, for drains to find their way into wells, and we have known instances, where water has been for a long time used, for drinking, and for culinary purposes, while a common sewer, or drain was constantly discharging its filthy contents into it.

As water-drinking is becoming more common in this city, or, as many persons make water their only drink, and as this number is rapidly increasing, it is to be ardently hoped, that some measures will speedily be adopted, for a supply of pure soft water from some of the ponds in the vicinity. A greater public benefit could hardly be conferred upon the city. We give in the paragraph below, the opinion of Dr. Jackson, the writer of the tract under consideration.—

The water of Boston is continually deteriorating in purity, and the time will soon arrive when it will become intolerable, owing to the increased sources of filth produced by new buildings, drains, vaults, &c. which furnish an abundance of foul matter to the springs and wells. I hope that measures will be speedily taken to bring pure water into this city, so as to supply the wants of every family, while the excess may be used for ornamental fountains, which will cool the burning breath of midsummer, and furnish a ready and abundant source from whence our engines may draw water to quench the ravages of fire. The amount of capital which may thus be saved is incalculable, while the proposed measure will furnish health and comfort to thousands, and be a most efficient method of securing to our city the blessings of temperance.

MCKENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY.—We have received from REV. BENJ. T. KAVANAUGH additional statements relative to this agency—reference to which was made in our last—but cannot find space for their insertion in the present number.

From conversation with Mr. Kavanaugh we are well convinced that there is not only no risk in making purchases in the way proposed, but that there is a fair prospect of pecuniary advantage, besides being of great benefit to the McKendreean College.

For particulars we refer to the Agent, Mr. Kavanaugh, at Mr. Milton Daggett's, No. 5 Brattle square.

PARLEY'S BIBLE GAZETTEER.—Peter Parley's Bible Gazetteer, containing descriptions of places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. Boston: Otis, Broaders & Co. 1836.

It is stated in the introduction, that the object of this volume is to give an account of the places mentioned in the Bible; to describe them as they were in scripture times, and as they now exist. We think it well adapted to this purpose. It is printed in a beautiful type, and embellished with numerous engravings. The publishers should have made a better cover for it.—

"OLD FASHIONED METHODISM."

WHAT IS IT?

It is somewhat customary for members of the M. E. Church, when displeased with any particular project, to put their feet upon it with the peremptory declaration "This is not old fashioned Methodism." Disciplines, hymn books, chapels, salaries, bishops, missions, education, periodicals, shouting, silence, etc. have all in their turn, come under the ban.

Now what is old fashioned Methodism?—The Missionary Spirit, practised.

We were pleased with the following thoughts upon this subject, by a writer in the Advocate and Journal:—

"In 1784 and 1785, two preachers arrived from England with cocked hats and powdered wigs, and attired in all respects as ministers of the established church. The talents and piety of the Rev. Dr. COKE and the Rev. R. Whatcoat gave confidence to the ministry and membership, while they attracted large congregations. In 1787, the writer removed to Baltimore, and lived with one of the stewards of that charge, a consistent Christian. The Rev. Jesse Lee, the preacher in charge at that time, was an inmate of the same house, before he was sent a missionary to New England. In 1789, Baltimore was visited by a revival, attended by considerable noise, which alarmed the old members of the church. Many consultations were held in presence of the writer; and the general conclusion was that such disorders had never been witnessed among Methodists, and that several of the most noisy had no claim to singularity. It was granted that the feelings of an awakened sinner and those of a young convert, might possibly be beyond their control; yet, even these, up to that time, had never disturbed the congregation. The universal conclusion however was, that they should not publicly oppose the shouting, lest, while they plucked up the tares they might destroy the wheat also; but that they would privately discourage it all in their power. This apparent disorder was to them a new thing, and might, in their estimation, do much mischief. It was not old fashioned Methodism.

"The last sermon the writer heard Dr. COKE preach in Baltimore, during his last visit to this country, he ordered a shouting woman to stop, saying if she was going to preach he would sit down.

"In 1812, the writer attended a certain church in Philadelphia several Sabbaths in succession, where the minister could not conclude his sermons as he wished, being uniformly prevented by the shouting of colored people, occupying a part of the gallery. This to the writer's ears was exceedingly grating, and he concluded that it was not old fashioned Methodism.

"The simple truths of the Gospel, preached by the primitive Methodist ministers, reached the hearts of many whose moral characters had been very exceptionable, and their sound conversion, manifested by their regular lives, was the subject of much discussion. Among those who had been madly brave, or wickedly wise, were several who went out as ministers to call sinners to repentance. A few of these, who had much to learn and more to un-

learn, indulged in eccentricities of manner and expression; but these eccentricities were peculiarities of their own, and not old fashioned Methodism.

"Fifty years ago almost all the itinerant ministers were single men. Sixty-four dollars was all their own rules allowed each one to receive per annum, including all presents that might be made to them. Their fields of labor were extensive, and their trials and privations almost beyond human endurance. Some of the few located and entered into business to gain a support. The necessity of a steady supply of ministers to meet the wants of the infant but growing church, was manifest, and financing became necessary to raise means for the support of those ministers who married, and their families, in order to secure their services. Some of the members who were fond of cheap religion, would object and say, This is not old fashioned Methodism.

"Private houses, barns and sheds, were the first places of worship among the Methodists, where the word of life was preached to the few who would attend on their ministry; then the shell of a house, as much as the straitened funds of the Methodists and their friends would enable them to do, was erected. As the membership increased in numbers, and industry and frugality attended the spread of Christianity, a larger house and one better suited to the circumstances of the church, became necessary.

When this was proposed to those who loved money more than the church, they objected, saying, 'This will make us proud; to worship God in such a church is not old fashioned Methodism.'

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Derry, N. H. — 1836.

MR. EDITOR.—This day has been signified by a combination of rare occurrences—the examination of the Female Seminary under the direction of Miss E. Haskell, and the dedication of a house to the religious worship of God. The building is eligibly situated in the lower village, and from the simplicity of the design, and the neatness of the execution, adds much to the beauty of the place.

This work, though originating with those of your own profession, has been looked upon by the Congregationalists with approbation, and they have evidenced their favor by practical and efficient measures for the consummation of it.

In connection with the above remark, which proves what it is a pleasure for me to state, that no sectarian prejudice exists; both denominations of Christians meet on terms of the greatest intimacy. In the afternoon the pews were sold at auction for more than enough to defray the expense of building the house.

It is pleasing to see arising in all our villages the temples of God, rearing forth upon the people the blessings which result from the diffusion of Christianity. Our observation has led us to the conclusion, that where Christian institutions are supported, there likewise education is fostered; the one reciprocally aids the other.

The services were of unusual interest,—the house contained upwards of five hundred individuals. The audience appeared remarkably solemn and affected. I never realized the awe of the occasion so much as I have this day. The mind associates with it ideas of all that is great and good; the objects for which it is done are so important and various, that emotions peculiar to such an occasion are awakened. It connects the means which are to be employed, with the results which may follow.

The services were introduced by an anthem, with the happiest effects, which was succeeded by prayer, reading of the Scriptures, dedicatory prayer, and sermon by Rev. Mr. Doe.

The sermon displayed great ingenuity, and remarkable power of reasoning. The subject selected for the theme of his discourse was appropriate, and we believe had its designed effect. The text was chosen in the 1st of Corinthians, 13th chapter and part of the 13th verse; "Let no man deceive himself." The discourse was introduced by a comparison of the church to an edifice. It was remarked, let no man deceive himself in regard to the foundation upon which he builds his hopes of heaven. Men propose to themselves various foundations; only one, however, is the true and safe one, that is Christ. To realize this, his character both as respects his nature and office, must be understood. Allusion was made to his divinity; and arguments proving the doctrine were adduced. The analogy of the building was maintained throughout the discourse. First, the materials were considered—then the extent of the foundation, equal it was remarked to the salvation of the world.

The metaphysical question then arose, did the human or the divine nature suffer? The former was maintained, for it was supposed that God was incapable of suffering, and to get rid of a difficulty which arose from this opinion, he observed, that the body of Christ was a perfect one, unlike any other human body, and by the union with the divine, impregnated its essence with it; so that it was, as the Bible remarks, a sacrifice of sweet smelling savour.

The model of the building was God's Word, which we should ever consult, if we wish to attain that perfect symmetry and proportion of parts, which we behold in the character of Christ. However, to the attainment of this it was urged, as a necessary pre-requisite, that the doctrine of the Bible should be understood and believed. Depravity, regeneration, resurrection, general judgment, rewards and punishments, elicited a share of attention from the preacher. The discourse finally closed by a most solemn dedication of the house to God. A. N.

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.—A very valuable English periodical, is in course of republication in this country. Agent in this city—JORDAN, 121 Washington-street.

About \$200,000 are expended annually at the Arsenal in Springfield to make muskets.

SACRED MUSIC.—In the Herald of April 27th, some extracts were presented from an article in the Literary and Theological Review, on the subject of Sacred Music. The pamphlet was mislaid, or something further would have been presented at the day. The following paragraph speaks of sound as an instrument of eloquence:—

"These audible signs of emotion form a medium of communication between heart and heart, and our moral constitution is such that we must be influenced by them. There are chords in every bosom that thrill under the tone of feeling, as the strings of one instrument will vibrate in unison with the sound produced by the corresponding strings of another. These sounds are the spirit and life of eloquence; and whatever body or form this spirit assumes, it warms and quickens with its own energy. You feel its presence equally in the impassioned appeal of the orator, and in the melody which awakens the soul emotion to intense for words. How often have we felt our hearts touched, and the tear start from our eye, when we could remember nothing but the voice of the speaker as the immediate cause? Jefferson said of the eloquence of Patrick Henry, that it was the most moving of any he ever heard, though he never could remember the matter of his speeches. We have often been constrained to say the same of other orators.—Thoughts and words, which at one time have fallen around us powerless as the winter moon-beams, have, at another time, and by another speaker, been sent burning into our hearts, with irresistible force and effect."

The best musical instrument is the human voice; and the most touching music is that which comes from a feeling heart, through that instrument. To affect the hearts of those who hear, music must come from the heart. And it is no hard matter to tell when it does, for it is always accompanied by an eloquence of tone, which is easily discovered, and immediately felt, but which is exceedingly difficult to describe. With respect to this, our author holds the following beautiful language:—

"Every one knows, from his own experience and observation, that language derives, from the tone in which it is uttered, much, if not all its power to affect the heart. Custom has indeed placed a stamp upon words, which makes them current in the ordinary transactions of life; but when your eye is to excite feeling, you find that the effect it produces is almost entirely owing to the tone, as upon the spiritual meaning of your words. In this respect, if in no other, language has a double sense; one for the intellect, the other for the heart. We may be accused of paradox in saying, what yet seems to be true, that language may be understood without being felt, and felt without being understood. It is the speaker's soul, breathing in his words, which finds its way to our hearts: as in receiving a gift, we are not affected by its worth, as an article of trade, but by the value which it derives from the feelings of the giver. If a man should tell us a story of some terrible accident, by which he and his family have been reduced to poverty and distress, in tones which are the natural expression of joy, we should be but little moved, unless indeed we regarded the supposed sufferer as insane."

The end and object of sacred music are eloquently portrayed in the following paragraph:—

"If Sacred Music was not introduced into the sanctuary by express Divine appointment, it is certainly not only perfectly consistent with all the other positive institutions of the Gospel, but a powerful aid to them all. We regard it as a means of grace, and Christians have in all ages used it in the assemblies of such as they have used it to elevate and refine their devotional feelings, to stimulate their sluggish hearts, to warm their affections, to melt away the cold selfishness of the soul, to give increased efficacy to Divine truth. And we have abundant evidence, that when performed as all religious exercises should be, it is a most efficient help to religion. It wakes the soul to duty and to happiness. It wings the arrow to the wandering heart. Upon its melting tones, the spirit of consolation often glides into the troubled bosom. What Christ has left his devoted kindred into a more intense glow by the lofty anthem? Who has not felt his soul subdued and melted by the deep pathos of the penitential hymn?"

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.—A monthly publication by Otis, Broaders & Co. intended for teachers and children. Each number contains 54 pages, and will be illustrated with engravings, making two vols. per year, of 325 pp. each. It is worthy of patronage



## Poetry.

[From the New York Mirror.]  
EARTH'S CHILDREN CLEAVE TO EARTH.  
BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Earth's children cleave to earth—her frail,  
Derrailing children, dread decay;  
You mist that rises from the vale,  
And lessens in the morning ray—  
Look, how by mountain rivulet,  
It lingers as it upward creeps,  
And clings to fern and copsewood set  
Along the green and dewy steps.  
Clings to the flowery kalmir, clings  
To precipices fringed with grass,  
Dark maples, where the wood-thrush sings,  
And hovers of fragrant saffairs.  
Yet, all in vain—it passes still  
From hold to hold—it cannot stay;  
And, in the very beams that fill  
The world with gladness, wastes away.  
Till parting from the mountain's brow,  
It vanishes from human eye,  
And that which sprung of earth is now  
A portion of the glorious sky.

SURE THE ROSE IS LIKE A SIGH.  
COMPOSED BY A BLIND CHILD.

If this delicious, grateful flower,  
Which blooms but for a little hour,  
Should to the sight as lovely be,  
As from its fragrance seems to me,  
A sigh must then its color show,  
For that the softest joy I know,  
And sure the rose is like a sigh,  
Just born to soothe, and then to die.  
My father, when our fortune smiled,  
With jewels decked his sightless child,  
Their glittering worth the world might see;  
But ah! they shed no sweets for me!  
Still as the present failed to charm,  
The trickling drops bedewed my arm;  
And sure the gem to me most dear,  
Was a kind father's pitying tear.

[From the Western Presbyterian Herald.]  
THE FIRST HYMN OF SYNEIUS.  
ATTEMPTED IN ENGLISH.

Some urge the foaming steed;  
Some draw the twanging bow;  
Some lead, with care, to deck  
And bind the graceful hair,  
In ripples round the neck;  
While others, young and fair,  
In splendid circles shine,  
Admired and loved no less  
For sweetly modest mind,  
Than featured loveliness.  
Be mine the tranquil spot,  
Where I may live alone,  
By all the world forgot;  
But not to God unknown.  
For, what is gold, or fame,  
Or strength, or beauty?—Dust!  
Or what a regal name  
Compared with heavenly trust?

BIBLIOPHILES.

## Miscellaneous.

MY MOTHER'S LAST PRAYER.

"May God protect thee, my little son," said my mother, as I stood by her dying bed.—There was a soft tremor in her fainting voice, that checked the joyful laugh which trembled on my lip, as I in childish joyfulness, shook the pale hand of my dying parent from my head, and buried my brow in the rich mass of bright hair which floated over my pillow. Again her sweet voice sighed forth, "Lead her not into temptation, but deliver her from evil." I raised my face from its beautiful resting place, and, young as I was, felt the influence of a mother's prayer. Her lips still moved, and her deep blue eyes were bent on me as if they would have left one of their bright, unearthly rays, as a seal to her death-bed covenant, but she spoke not again; the last effort of nature had uttered that prayer, and she lived not to breathe another.

I have every reason to believe that God has, in a great degree, caused that prayer to be instrumental in gaining its own answer; for often when the heedlessness of childhood and youth would have led me into errors, the sweet voice now hushed forever, intermingled itself with my thoughts, and, like the rosy link of a fairy chain, drew me from my purpose. Oft, when my brow has been wreathed with flowers for the festival, when my cheek has been flushed, and my eye sparkled with anticipated pleasure, have I caught the reflection of that eye in the mirror, and thought it resembled my mother's; her last material supplication to heaven has come back to my memory; the clustering roses have been torn from my head; sober sadness has chased the natural glow from my cheek, and the sight from my eye, and my thoughts have been carried back to my lost parent, and from her to the heaven she inhabits; the festival, with all her attractions, has been forgotten, and I have been "delivered from temptation."

Again: when the sparkling wine cup has almost bathed my lips, has the last prayer of my mother seemed to mingle with its contents, and it has remained untasted.

When my hand has rested in that of the dishonorable, and trembled at the touch of him that "saith in his heart there is no God," has that voice seemed to flow with his fascinating accents; I have listened to it, and fled as if from a serpent of my native forest.

Never have I received any great good—escaped any threatening evil, or been delivered from any temptation, but I have imputed it to the effects of my mother's last prayer.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NIGHT.

A PARABLE—BY MISS MARTINEAU.

As the sun was withdrawing his light from one hemisphere, the guardian spirits of man followed his course, as they were wont, that they might visit every land in turn.

But two who had been among the abodes of men all the day, lingered, unwilling to leave those to whom they had ministered.

To the one had been committed the urn which held the waters of bitterness, and he was called Wo. His young sister was named Peace; and in her hand was placed the lyre whose music was of heaven.

"There are some," said Wo, "who will not be ready to hearken to thee to-morrow, my sister, if I leave them already."

"There are also some, my brother, whom I have

not yet soothed to deep repose. Oh! that we might tarry awhile!"

"We may not tarry, for there is need of us afar. Yet one thing may we do. Let us give of our power to another, that she may minister till we return."

So they called upon Conscience, and charged her to descend with the shadows of night, and to visit the abodes of men. The angel of Wo gave her of the waters of his urn, and said unto his sister, "Give her thy lyre, for what other music needest thou than thine own songs? What other music is so sweet?"

And when they had charged their messenger to await them at the eastern gate when the morning should open it unto them, they spread their wings and hastened down the west.

The messenger gazed after them afar; and when she marked the dim majesty of the elder spirit, and the mild beauty of his sister, she bent her head and silently went her way.

"What hast thou beheld?" said the angels to their messenger, when the portals of light were unclosed. "Are the healing waters spent? Hath the lyre been tuneful?"

"The waters are not spent," she replied, "for mine own tears have made this urn to overflow. The lyre was tuned in paradise; else my trembling hand had jarred its strings."

"Alas!" cried the younger spirit, "where then hast thou ministered?"

"When the evening star appeared, I descended among the shadows, where I heard a voice calling me from afar. It came from a space where raging fires were kindled by the hands of priests. Night hovered above, but the flames forbade her approach, and I could not abide longer beneath her wings. He who appealed unto me, stood chained amidst the fires which already preyed upon him. I swept the strings of the lyre, and smiles overspread his face. Even while the melody waxed sweeter, the dark-eyed spirit of the tombs came and bore him away asleep."

The young angel smiled as she said, "He hearkened now to nobler harmonies than ours! But was there none other amidst the flames to whom thou couldst minister?"

"Alas! there was one who lied through fear. He was led back to his cell, whither I followed him. I sated the waters into his soul, and the bitterness thereof tormented him more than any scorching flames which have consumed his body. Yet must I visit him nightly till he dies."

"Drop not thy wings because of his anguish, my sister," said the elder spirit. "He shall yet be thine when he is made pure for thy presence."

"I have been," said the messenger, "beside the couch of the dying, in the palace, and beneath the lowly roof. I have shed into one departing soul the burning tears of the slave, and soothed the spirits of another with the voices of grateful hearts. I have made the chambers of one rich man echo with the cries of the oppressed, and surrounded the pillow of another with the fatherless who call him parent. Kings have sought to hide themselves as I drew nigh, while the eye of the mourner bath lighted up at my approach. The slumbers of some have I hallowed with music, while they knew not I was at hand; and others have I started with visions, who guessed not whence they came. I am filled with awe at mine own power."

"It shall increase," said the elder spirit, "while mine own wavereth. The fountain of bitter waters wasteth continually. When it shall be dried up I will break mine urn."

"And my lyre," said his sister, "shall it not be hushed by mightier music from on high?"

"Nay, my sister, not then, nor ever. No mightier music shall make men cease to love thine. They shall gather together to hear thee in their cities, and shall seek thee in the wilderness and by the sea shore. The aged shall hear thee chant among the tombs, and the young shall dance unto thy lay. Unto the simple shall thy melodies breathe from amidst the flowers of the meadows; and the wise shall thy entrance as they go to and fro among the stars."

Then the messenger sighed, saying, "When shall these things be?"

"When thou art queen among men. Knowest thou not that such is thy destiny? Thou art our messenger, but we shall at length be thy servants. Yea, when yonder sun shall wander away into the depths, and the earth shall melt like the morning cloud, it shall be thine to lead the myriads of thy people to the threshold whence the armies of heaven come forth. It shall be thine to open to them the portals, which I may not pass."

SINGULAR INSTANCES OF SUDDEN DEATH.

The following instances of sudden death, one from a puncture of the spine, and the other from the accidental penetration of the eye by a sharp instrument, are related in the London Metropolitan by that noble personage John Keble, who has been enlightening the world by a history of his life, opinions, and adventures.

A drunken colporteur fell from a wagon going up Ludgate Hill. He was covered with mud, and appeared to be hurt; I and two others laid him on a shutter, and took him to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was stripped, and the surgeon examined him, but no injury could be discovered; still he said he could not rise up in bed. Mr. Abernethy happened to come in shortly afterwards, when the case was shown to him, but he could make nothing of it. "Let him," said this great surgeon, "be washed thoroughly clean, and send for the barber, and have that beard taken off, which appears to be of a month's growth."

About an hour after this, as I was relating to the surgeon the manner in which he fell from the wagon, a message was brought that the man had instantaneously, while he was undergoing the operation of shaving, given up the ghost. We all immediately repaired to the spot, where laid the man half shaved, but quite dead.

The barber said he appeared to be well, and was talking to him one instant, and the next was a dead man. "I had hold of him," said he, "by the nose, and I did but turn his head very gently to use the razor, when he, without breathing or a sigh, went off."

Abernethy turned to the young students, and told them this was a case for study, saying, there was a cause for the man's death; that the following morning he would open the body and find it out. "But," added he, "think of the case, and before I make the examination, tell me in the morning, each of you, your opinion, what it is that has so suddenly deprived him of his life."

One of the students said, "I think a vertebral bone is fractured, and that as the barber turned his head to shave him, a splinter penetrated the spinal chord."

Another said, "I think the man was seized with apoplexy, and that the shock of the operation brought it on."

A third said, "I think the man was seized with apoplexy, and that the shock of the operation brought it on."

A fourth said, "I think the man was seized with apoplexy, and that the shock of the operation brought it on."

A fifth said, "I think the man was seized with apoplexy, and that the shock of the operation brought it on."

A sixth said, "I think the man was seized with apoplexy, and that the shock of the operation brought it on."

A seventh said, "I think the man was seized with apoplexy, and that the shock of the operation brought it on."

"You have it," cried Abernethy, "turn him up, and we will see."

They immediately cut down the back, and discovered a small piece of fractured bone, not bigger than half a pin, which had penetrated the spine; then taking the corpse by the nose, they observed, as they turned the head one way, the splinter came out, and as they turned it the contrary, it entered the vital chord. The problem of his death was now at once solved, and I learnt how little it took to stop the great machine of life in man.

There is also another mode of losing life in a very simple way, which I became acquainted with in consequence of an accident. A man was found in a field quite dead, with a hay-fork or prong by the side of him; he was opened, but no probable cause of his sudden death could be discovered. At length one of the surgeons sent for the fork, in consequence of a witness saying that it was only a few minutes before his death that he saw the deceased leaning upon it with the points upwards, as he was standing in the field. On the point of one prong of the fork was discovered something like a small speck, but no wound could be found upon the corpse. The surgeon now pushed back the corner of the eye, next the nose, and then declared that he had discovered the manner of the man's death; namely, that while leaning on the fork he had slipped, and the point of it had entered the corner of the eye under the nose, and produced instant death. "For," added he, "we all know in this manner we may be killed with a pin or needle, without having any external wound so as to indicate the cause."

He (the surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that, in putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation," (he said) "performed with the smallest needle, produced instantaneous death."

THE HANSAG MORASS WILD BOY.

The Hansag Morass is remarkable for being the spot where the wild boy was found; and as his story may not be generally known, I shall give it in the words of the protocol transmitted by the authorities of the district to the government, which for accuracy may be depended upon.

On the 15th of March, 1749, two fishermen of Kapuvvar named Franz Magy, and Michael Molnar, found in the Hansag morass a being whose appearance was that of a wild animal, but who bore an exact resemblance to the human form, except that his limbs were longer, the fingers and toes double the usual length, and his skin scaly and knobby, his head was perfectly round, eyes small and sunk, hooked nose, and mouth immoderately large. He was supposed to be about ten years of age, and when first taken it was impossible to induce him to eat any thing except grass, hay, or straw, nor would he allow himself to be clothed, and if at any time he was able to elude the vigilance of his guards, he invariably jumped into the morass surrounding the castle of Kapuvvar, in which he was kept, and dived and swam about in it as if it was his native element. After being confined for about a year, he consented to wear clothes, and eat cooked victuals; in short, he conformed in every respect to domestic habits, and was baptized, but it was found impossible to teach him to articulate a single syllable. In consequence of this apparent adoption of the manners of man, his guardians relaxed their vigilance, of which he took advantage, and disappeared. It is supposed he jumped into the river Raab, a short distance from the castle, and swam to his old residence in the Hansag morass; for he was seen sometime afterwards by a party of fishermen among the reeds and rushes, on the shore of the Konigsee, a small lake on the same morass, but, on perceiving them he dived to the bottom and disappeared. After a lapse of several years, he was again seen by another party of men, and a second time disappeared.

AN EVERLASTING NOW.

One of our poets—(which is it?) speaks of an everlasting now. If such a condition of existence were offered to us in this world, and it were put to the vote whether we should accept the offer, and fix all things immutably as they are, who are they whose voices would be given in the affirmative?

Not those who are in pursuit of fortune, or of fame, or of knowledge, or of enjoyment, or of happiness; though with regard to all of these, as far as any of them are attainable, there is more pleasure in the pursuit than in the attainment.

Not those who are at sea, or travelling in a stage coach.

Not the man who is shaving himself.

Not those who have the toothache, or who are having a tooth drawn.

The fashionable beauty might; and the fashionable singer, and the fashionable opera dancer, and the actor who is in the height of his power and reputation. So might the alderman at a city feast. So would the heir who is squandering a large fortune faster than it was accumulated for him. And the thief who is not taken, and the convict who is not hanged, and the scoffer at religion, whose heart belies his tongue.

Not the wise and the good.

Not those who are in sickness or in sorrow.

Not I.

But were I endowed with the power of suspending the effect of time upon the things around me, methinks there are some of my flowers which should neither fall nor fade; decidedly my kitten should never attain to cathood; and I am afraid my little boy would continue to "mis-speak half uttered words;" and never, while I live, outgrow that epicure dress of French gray, half European, half Asiatic in its fashion.—*The Doctor.*

MODIFICATION OF SLEEP.

Sleep is much modified by habit. Thus, an old artilleryman often enjoys tranquil repose while the cannon are thundering around him; an engineer has been known to fall asleep within a boiler, while his fellows were beating it on the outside with their ponderous hammers; and the repose of a miller is nowise incommoded by the noise of his mill. Sound ceases to be a stimulus to such men, and what would have proved an inexpressible annoyance to others, is by them altogether unheeded. It is common for carriers to sleep on horseback, and coachmen on their coaches. During the battle of the Nile, some boys were so exhausted, that they fell asleep on the deck amid the deafening thunder of that dreadful engage-

ment. Nay, silence itself may become a stimulus, while sound ceases to be so. Thus, a miller being very ill, his mill was stopped that he might not be disturbed by its noise; but this, so far from inducing sleep, prevented it altogether, and it did not take place till the mill was set going again. For the same reason, the mauler of some vast iron works, who slept close to them amid the incessant din of hammers, forges, and blast furnaces, would wake if there was any cessation of the noise during the night.

To carry the illustration still further, it has been noticed that a person who falls asleep near a church, the bell of which is ringing, may hear the sound during the whole of his slumber, and he nevertheless aroused by its sudden cessations. Here the sleep must have been imperfect, otherwise he would have been insensible to the sound; the noise of the bell was no stimulus; it was its cessation which, by breaking the monotony, became so, and caused the sleeper to awake.—*Macniah's Philosophy of Sleep.*

Calumny crosses oceans, scales mountains, and traverses deserts with greater ease than the Scythian Abaris, and, like him, rides on a poisonous arrow.

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the greatest medicine is a true friend.

To Teachers and Patrons of METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOLS.

To supply the increasing wants of Methodist Sabbath Schools, the subscriber has enlarged his depository so as to be ready not only to furnish all the publications of the Methodist Book Room as fast as they are issued, but also all those published by the American Sunday School Union, the Mass. S. S. Society, and various private book-sellers, &c., so far as they are judged suitable.

Persons who cannot themselves attend to the selection of their books, are informed that the selection will be made by Rev. D. S. King of the New England Conference, in whose judicious discharge of that duty, the fullest confidence may be placed. Should any books be sent which are considered unsuitable, or such as are already in the library, the privilege will always be given of exchanging them.

More than five hundred volumes can be furnished, beside a large assortment of small books in paper covers.

Who may be in want of Methodist or other books, may have them delivered at the Conference free of expense, by forwarding their orders as above directed.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

E. W. WHITING, No. 14 Washington street, keeps for sale, Neck Stocks of all descriptions; Suspenders; Riding Belts; Hosiery; Gloves; Linen and Cotton Shirts; Suits and Linen Bosoms; Ties; Checked and Striped Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Linen Collars; Undershirts; and every other article usually kept in a furnishing store.

The above goods will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a very low rate.

Neck Stocks of every description made to order.

WILLIAM HACKETT, Charleston, S.C.

BOOKS FOR NEW YORK.

Imperial Quarto Bibles; Watson's Dictionary; Pocket Bibles; Clarke's Commentaries on New Testament; Wesley's Works; Sermons; Journal; Watson's Theological Institutes; Exposition; and other books furnished at the Book Room at N. York, for sale at 19 Washington street, by

D. H. ELA.

A. L. HASKELL & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture, Frathers, Mattresses, Beds, &c. at Chambers Nos. 8 and 10 Dock Square—have on hand, and will continue to keep constantly in stock, the following articles, which will be sold on such terms as can best please the purchaser, viz:—Secretaries, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Grecian, Card, Pembroke and common Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, Bedsteads, Counters, &c.; Sofa Beds, Trunks, Cases, and Trunk Bedsteads, Mahogany and stained-wood Cradles, Fancy and common Chairs, Cabinet Stands, Wash Stands and Toilet Tables, Counting Room and Portable Desks, Looking Glasses, Brass Fire Stoves, Brass Time Pieces, Wooden Clocks, Bellows and Brushes.

MATTRESSES—Double bordered Russian Hair—different qualities and prices.

FRATHERS—Best Northern Live Geese, Southern and Western do; Russian of various kinds—all of which are warranted free from smell and moths.

Bedsteads—Feather Beds, of different qualities and prices; Bed Ticks, Pillows and Bolsters, ready made.

Every article sold, warranted equal to recommendation. Business personally attended to, and all favors thankfully received.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, AND CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

UNDER the above title, the subscribers, induced by the request of Teachers of various denominations, will issue a monthly work, devoted to the cause of Sabbath Schools. The matter will be furnished by practical teachers, in Boston, and elsewhere.

The aid of the most successful laborers in the Sabbath School has been promised to us, and it is believed the work will be of great practical use not only to Superintendents and Teachers, but will be interesting to children and the family circle, from its containing the General Lessons or addresses to many of our scholars. This kind of reading is among the most interesting to young readers, and eminently calculated to excite their attention while in their moral and religious tone cannot fail to improve the heart.

It will also contain anecdotes and incidents connected with the Sabbath School, the progress of these institutions, masterpieces of peculiar success in instruction, modes pursued by different schools and different teachers, and almost every topic relating to their internal economy and success.

Moral instruction in our day schools, is a subject which is exciting much attention among the friends of the rising generation. It will be an object of the Teacher by occasional articles to promote this object.

The work will be put up in such a manner as will render it one of the cheapest as well as most useful in the S. S. Library.

The Teacher will be issued the 15th of every month, comprising in July—It will contain 54 pages large lines in stiff paper covers, and will be illustrated with engravings. It will make two volumes of 323 pages each, with title and contents to each volume. The price will be \$1.50, payable on receipt of the second number, or \$1.75 otherwise. Four copies to one direction, \$5.00.

OTIS, BROADBENT & CO. TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT.

IMPORTANT TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

DAVID H. ELA, 19 Washington-street, has for sale a general assortment of Sabbath School Books, consisting of more than 300 volumes, published by the American S. S. Union; 100 volumes by the Mass. S. S. Union; several numbers of the S. S. and Youth's Library, published for the M. E. Church, besides various Methodist and other S. S. Books, suitable for S. S. Libraries.

All the above books will be sold at the same prices as are charged by the above mentioned societies to their own Auxiliaries.

N. B.—A Library of more than 500 volumes can be furnished.

TRUSSES.

THE subscriber informs the public and individuals affected of business to the house where he resides, No. 263 Washington street, a point A. Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up stairs, entrance in the rear.

This arrangement will enable him to be in constant attendance. Having for more than eighteen years been engaged in the manufacture and making up of trusses, with trusses, and has applied several hundred to persons within two years, and has had an opportunity of seeing a great number of individuals afflicted with the most distressing cases, of which his father, Deacon Gideon Foster, has been the keeper for more than 22 years—he is now confident he can give every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him.

He has separate apartments for the accommodation of different persons—Ladies wishing for any of these trusses may be attended to by Mrs. FOSTER, at their residence—or at the above place, where a room is provided for all those who call.

The undersigned does all his own work himself, and every thing is done in a faithful manner. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Trusses repaired, at the shortest notice.

The undersigned's Trusses have been recommended to the public, one year since, by Dr. J. C. WARREN of this city, and he is permitted to refer to Drs. WALKER and THOMPSON of Charlestown.

J. FREDERIC FOSTER.

APPROVED BOOKS FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS.

WORCESTER'S READING BOOKS.

1. A Second Book for Reading and Spelling. Those who have used Mr. Worcester's Trusses are aware of his peculiar talents in rendering these usually "dry subjects" interesting to children; and to them it is still more to say that his Second Book has the same simple and attractive character as the First.

2. A Third Book for Reading and Spelling; with simple and instructive lessons for common schools.

We approve of the plan of these books, and as they are so needed, and we hope it will be adopted in every school in the country. Boston Evening Gazette.

3. Boston Reading Lessons for Primary Schools. Alterations and additions have been made in the present edition of this work, at the request of the Committee for Public Schools in Boston; and in consequence, it has been adopted by the Committee, as the common reading book in those schools.

Elements of English Grammar, with Progressive Exercises in Parsing. By John Frost.

This work is noticed by the Boston Association of Instruction, in a letter to the Author, as follows:—

"We have attentively examined your Grammar, and we do not hesitate to say, that it appears to us to be adapted to the younger classes in common schools, than any other with which we are acquainted."

The Child's Botany, with copperplate engravings.—This book forms an easy and popular introduction to the study of Botany.

Peter Parley's Arithmetic.—Peter Parley's method of teaching Arithmetic to children, is a new and a plan at once entirely new and altogether natural. It consists of a series of pleasing and familiar engravings, illustrating scenes, objects, and incidents familiar to childhood. The engravings are accompanied by tales, anecdotes, and explanations, and the whole is followed by a series of simple questions in arithmetic, which the child is to answer.

[From Rev. J. L. Blake, author of several popular school books.]

"The object of Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction with amusement. The attempt to do this has been successfully made; and the work, in my opinion, is well adapted to the use of children in families and in schools. It is one of the best books on the subject I have seen."

[From James Thacher, M. D. author of several valuable works.]

"Having examined 'Peter Parley's Arithmetic' it is with much pleasure that I express my decided opinion in favor of its superior utility for the instruction of young children in the rudiments of the art. The author's simple and pleasing, and amusing examples and appropriate cuts, is admirably calculated to allure the juvenile mind to a knowledge of the subject."

[From Isaac Foster, Principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary, Charleston, N. H.]

"I am sorry I have not had the benefit of Parley's Arithmetic in years past. I have never seen any thing, having the name of Arithmetic, half so attractive. Children will have arithmetic at the outset, if they have the good fortune to begin with Parley."

Recommendations from a very large number of Teachers, who have used the book, might be added, as well as numerous favorable notices from the best papers, which would fill many pages. The first year of its publication, more than 12,000 copies were sold. Copies furnished for examination by the Publisher.

PARLEY'S HISTORIES.

1. The First Book of History, or History on the Basis of Geography, (comprehending the countries of the Western Hemisphere,) with thirty engravings of the principal cities, and a map of the different sections of the United States, and the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, executed in the most beautiful manner, on steel plates. By the author of Parley's Tales.

2. The Second Book of History, (comprising the countries of the Eastern Hemisphere,) with many engravings, and a map on steel plates of the different countries. By the author of Parley's First Book of History.

Probably there never has been a work of the kind received with so much favor, and so quickly and so extensively adopted in this country as Parley's First Book of History. The others are written in the same attractive and entertaining manner, and where they are used, the study of History will become a pleasure rather than a task, as it has always heretofore been.

Published by CHARLES H. HENDEL, (successor to Foster, Hendee & Co.) and for sale by the booksellers and traders throughout the U. States.

91.

DANIEL C. KING'S GENERAL FURNISHING CLOTH, STICKS AND